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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Forty-third Meeting
Geneva, 5-9 July 2004

COUNTRY PROGRAMME: GUINEA-BISSAU

- Country Programme Evaluation Sheet (prepared by the Multilateral Fund Secretariat)
- Comments and Recommendations of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat
- Transmittal Letter from the Government of Guinea-Bissau
- Country Programme Cover Sheet
- Country Programme (Executive Summary submitted by the Government of Guinea-Bissau)

COUNTRY PROGRAMME EVALUATION SHEET

Ozone Office, General Directorate for the Environment

Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol

	Signature	Ratification	Entry into
Vienna Convention (1985)		12-Nov-02	10-Feb-03
Montreal Protocol (1987)		12-Nov-02	10-Feb-03
London Amendment (1990)		12-Nov-02	10-Feb-03
Copenhagen Amendment		12-Nov-02	10-Feb-03
Montreal Amendment (1997)		12-Nov-02	10-Feb-03
Beijing Amendment (1999)		12-Nov-02	10-Feb-03

Production of controlled substances: No controlled substances produced

Consumption of controlled substances: (2003) 30.5 metric tonnes
29.7 weighted tonnes (ODP)

(tonnes)	CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	CFC-114	CFC-115	TOTAL	Halon121	Halon130	TOTAL	CTC	MCF	TOTAL	MB
ODS	2.4	26.1			2.0	30.5							
ODP	2.4	26.1			1.2	29.7							

Distribution of ODP by substance: CFC 100.0% Halon CTC and MCF MB

Distribution of ODP by sector: Aerosol Foam Halon Refrigeration Solvent Other MB

Consumption (ODP tonnes): 0.0 0.0 0.0 29.7 0.0 0.0 0.0

Percent of total: 100.0%

MONTREAL PROTOCOL	(ODP tonnes)	CFCs	Halons	Methyl bromide
Baseline consumption		26.3		
Allowable level of consumption in 2005		13.1		

Source: Country Programme (2004)

Country Programme

Duration of country programme: 6 years (2004-2010)

ODS phase out target: 50% reduction in CFC consumption by 2005; 85% reduction by 2007; complete phase-out by 2010

Phase out priority area: Refrigeration servicing sector

Cost of activities in country \$616,400

Strategy:

The Government's strategy will be dependent on public awareness; establishment of a licensing system and training for customs officers and other officials to control on ODSs and ODS-based equipment imported into the country as well as illegal trade; training of refrigeration service technicians to reduce the amount of ODSs used and vented during equipment repairs; and recovery and recycling of refrigerants.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

DESCRIPTION

1. Based on a survey on the consumption of ODS conducted during the preparation of the Guinea-Bissau country programme/RMP, in 2003, about 29.7 ODP tonnes of CFCs were used in the country to service domestic refrigerators (14.0 ODP tonnes), commercial refrigerators (5.2 ODP tonnes), industrial refrigerated systems (7.9 ODP tonnes) and MAC units (2.6 ODP tonnes). The CFC baseline for Guinea-Bissau is 26.3 ODP tonnes.
2. The refrigeration equipment in operation in Guinea-Bissau is serviced by 80 specialized service technicians and by an additional 300 skilled and semi-skilled technicians.
3. The Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Industry established on 29 December 2003, an Ozone Committee comprised of representatives from, among others, the General Directorate for the Environment (as the coordinating body) as well as General Directorates for Trade, Customs, Fisheries, Industry, Agriculture and Public Health.
4. ODS regulations were drafted during the preparation of the country programme/RMP project. The Ozone Unit considers that the draft regulations could be signed by the Cabinet by the time of the approval of the country programme in July 2004.
5. At its 39th Meeting, the Executive Committee approved the institutional strengthening project for Guinea-Bissau for a one-year period (US \$30,000). As a result, the Ozone Unit was established under the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Industry. Since then, the Ozone Unit has been responsible for the preparation of the country programme and the RMP project. The country programme includes a request for additional funding for this project (US \$90,000 for a two-year period). The Multilateral Fund Secretariat's comments and recommendations on this request are presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/22.
6. The country programme also includes an RMP project proposal. The Government of Guinea-Bissau is requesting a total of US \$526,400 for the implementation of this project. The Multilateral Fund Secretariat's comments and recommendations on this request are presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/43/34.

COMMENTS

7. So far, the only assistance that the Government of Guinea-Bissau has received from the Multilateral has been US \$115,000 for the preparation of its country programme/RMP project and the establishment of the Ozone Unit for a one-year period.

Issues related to compliance by Guinea-Bissau

8. At their 15th Meeting, the Parties to the Montreal Protocol noted that Guinea-Bissau (among other Article 5 countries) had still not reported:

- (a) Data for one or more of the base years (1986, 1989 or 1991) for one or more groups of controlled substances, as required by Article 7, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Montreal Protocol (Decision XV/16);
- (b) Any consumption or production data to the Ozone Secretariat (Decision XV/17); and
- (c) Data for one or more of the years which are required for the establishment of baselines for Annexes A, B and E to the Protocol (Decision XV/18).

9. The Parties also urged Guinea-Bissau (among other Article 5 countries) to work closely with the implementing agencies concerned (i.e., UNDP and UNEP) to report the required data to the Ozone Secretariat as a matter of urgency, and to request the Implementation Committee to review the situation of Guinea-Bissau (and other Article 5 countries) with respect to data reporting at its next meeting (Decision XV/18).

10. In this regard, the Secretariat advised that as a matter of urgency:

- (a) The Government of Guinea-Bissau should send an official communication to the Ozone Secretariat addressing the issues raised by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, and reporting the relevant ODS consumption according to the data collected during the preparation of the country programme; and
- (b) UNDP and UNEP should assist the Government of Guinea-Bissau to submit to the Implementation Committee the plan of action, as proposed by the Government in the country programme, to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Protocol.

11. The Secretariat also pointed out that the Executive Committee had urged implementing agencies to provide all assistance possible to countries for which they were implementing institutional strengthening projects in order to eliminate instances of non-reporting of data (Decision 42/17).

CFC consumption

12. The Guinea-Bissau country programme provides ODS consumption data from 1986 to 2003 in Guinea-Bissau. According to this data, CFC consumption increased from 21.4 metric tonnes in 1987 to 30.5 metric tonnes in 2003, notwithstanding the internal conflicts in the country in the late 90's. The Secretariat noted that most of the countries that have recently submitted their country programmes for consideration by the Executive Committee were unable to estimate CFC consumption even for the baseline years (i.e., 1995-1997) and therefore, had requested that they be permitted to use the latest CFC consumption as the baseline for compliance. On this basis, the Secretariat sought a further explain on how the Government of Guinea-Bissau was able to provide detailed CFC consumption since 1986.

13. On the above two issues, UNDP and UNEP informed the Fund Secretariat that during the process for preparation of the CP/RMP of Guinea-Bissau, the national team collecting the data

on ODS consumption were only able to gather information for 2003 (ODS users could only give broad estimates of their consumption in previous years). Based on the 2003 data, the national Ozone Committee decided to use a trend of the economic growth to estimate ODS consumption from previous years. On that basis, the ODS consumption data has been reported by the Ozone Unit to the Ozone Secretariat, and the baseline for compliance has been established.

14. In this regard, the national Ozone Committee has prepared draft ODS regulations to introduce a licensing system which combined with the training activities would drastically reduce the use of ODS in 2005. The country is a member of the sub-regional economically integrated organization of West Africa (UEMOA) which is preparing regional regulations on ODS that will reinforce efforts taken by the Ozone Unit of Guinea-Bissau. The Ozone Unit intends to organize the training programmes for customs and refrigeration technicians proposed in the RMP immediately after the project is approved by the Executive Committee.

15. UNEP also advised that through the UNEP CAP, the memorandum of understanding between the Government of Guinea-Bissau and UNEP can be signed in 1 or 2 months (after the RMP is approved), and the training programmes proposed in the RMP could start by October 2004. The combination of the UNEP DTIE control measures and awareness-raising among the technicians would allow the country to reduce its need of refrigerants for the servicing sector by half.

RECOMMENDATIONS

16. Based on the above observations, the Executive Committee may wish to consider approval of the Guinea-Bissau country programme, noting that approval of the country programme does not denote approval of the projects identified therein or their funding levels. Approval of the Guinea-Bissau country programme would be without prejudice to any decisions that might be taken by the Parties following consideration by the Implementation Committee of the consumption data submitted under Article 7 by the Government of Guinea-Bissau.

17. The Executive Committee may also wish to recommend that the Government of Guinea-Bissau be requested to present information annually to the Executive Committee on progress being made in the implementation of the country programme, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee on implementation of country programmes (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, para. 135). Using the approved format, the initial report, covering the period 1 July 2004 to 31 December 2004, should be submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat no later than 1 May 2005.



Republique de Guinée-Bissau
 Secrétariat d'Etat aux Ressources Naturelles, à l'Energie et à l'Industrie
 Cabinet du Secrétaire d'Etat

UNEP - RQA			
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A
 Madame Maria Nolan
 Chef du Secrétariat
 Secrétariat du Fond Multilatéral aux fins
 de l'application du Protocole de Montréal

Montréal

Bissau, le 5 janvier 2004

Objet : Transmission du document du Programme de Pays et du Plan de gestion de la réfrigération de Guinée-Bissau.

Madame le Chef du Secrétariat ,

La République de Guinée-Bissau a accédé à la Convention de Vienne et au Protocole de Montreal ainsi que a tous les amendements concernés le 12 novembre 2002.

La consommation de la Guinée-Bissau étant inférieure à 0.3 kg/habitant, ce pays est donc concerné par les dispositions du paragraphe 1 de l'Article 5 du Protocole.

Nous avons l'honneur de vous transmettre pour approbation et financement, le Programme de Pays et le Plan de Gestion de Fluides Frigorigènes (PGFF) de Guinée-Bissau. Ceux-ci ont été réalisés sous la direction du Secrétariat d'Etat aux Ressources Naturelles, à l'Energie et à l'Industrie chargé de l'Environnement avec l'assistance du Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement. Ils vont permettre la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale qui prévoit un plan d'action et par la suite, la réalisation de projets en vue de l'élimination totale des substances qui appauvrissent la couche d'ozone d'ici à l'an 2010.

Le Gouvernement de Guinée-Bissau a approuvé l'ensemble des actions contenues dans le présent Programme de Pays et le PGFF, et s'assurera que la mise en œuvre se fera en accord avec les dispositions du Protocole de Montréal. Ils pourront ainsi être modifiés et soumis une nouvelle fois pour approbation du Comité Exécutif du Fonds Multilatéral si d'autres actions s'avéraient nécessaires dans le cadre du Protocole.

En attendant, nous espérons que le Comité Exécutif du Fonds Multilatéral approuvera le présent Programme de Pays et le Plan de Gestion des Fluides Frigorigènes lors de sa 45^{ème} Réunion, et financera les projets qui y sont contenus, à savoir :

- Le renforcement des institutions
- L'assistance dans l'élaboration de la législation
- La formation des techniciens en bonnes pratiques de service
- La formation des agents douaniers
- Le programme national de récupération et de recyclage de fluides frigorigènes
- La reconversion de certains de nos entreprises de froid

En ce qui concerne le PGFF, il est fondé sur la surveillance de la consommation des CFCs dans tous les secteurs et présente la stratégie visée afin d'établir la période d'élimination à partir de cette information.

Il comprend également l'engagement de Guinée-Bissau pour élaborer la législation et d'autres mesures nécessaires afin d'aboutir à l'élimination de l'utilisation des substances CFC dans le secteur du froid.

Le résultat du PGFF sera positif et permettra d'atteindre une réduction d'au moins 50% dans la consommation des substances CFC en 2005, 85% en 2007 et ne nécessitera pas d'avances de fonds complémentaires. Le cas échéant, les importations seront limitées de façon à soutenir les activités du PGFF.

Le PGFF contient les données sur la consommation actuelle et celles prévues pour les années à venir - 50% de réduction en 2005, 85% en 2007, élimination en 2010. Il contient également le calcul du volume de la réduction de consommation dans le secteur du froid nécessaire pour atteindre ces buts.

La consommation en cours et pour le temps à venir dans tous les sous-secteurs, notamment dans le secteur informel, les petites et moyennes entreprises et les climatiseurs d'automobile sont aussi inclus dans le PGFF.

Le PGFF fait également mention de la provision adéquate pour le suivi, la procédure pour l'envoi des rapports d'activité et l'engagement du pays concernant l'envoi annuel des rapports d'activité dans le cadre du projet.

En restant à votre disposition pour toute information dont vous pourriez avoir besoin, veuillez agréer, Madame le Chef du Secrétariat, nos salutations distinguées.

Le Secrétaire d'Etat,



COUNTRY PROGRAMME COVER SHEET

COUNTRY: Guinea Bissau

LEAD NATIONAL AGENCY: Secrétariat d'état aux ressources naturelles, Energie et Industries

LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: UNEP

DATE RECEIVED: May 2004

PERIOD COVERED BY COUNTRY PROGRAMME: 2004-2007

1. PHASE OUT SCHEDULE

SUBSTANCE	CURRENT CONSUMPTION (TONNES X ODP) 2003	PLANNED TOTAL CONSUMPTION UNTIL PHASE-OUT (TONNES X ODP) 2004-2010	PLANNED YEAR OF COMPLETE PHASE-OUT
CFC-11	2.40	5.24	2010
CFC-12	26.14	57.76	2010
CFC-115	1.17	1.60	2010
HALON-1211	0	0	2010
MeBr	0	0	2010
TOTAL	29.71	64.60	

2.0 GOVERNMENT ACTION PLAN

YEAR	DESCRIPTION OF ACTION	SECTOR	INTENDED EFFECT	ESTIMATED COST (US\$)
2003	Establishment of Ozone Office (Unit)	All	Provide monitoring and co-ordination	30.000
2004-2007	Public Awareness Campaign	All	Create Awareness	90.000
2004-2007	Strengthening institutional framework	All	Provide monitoring and co-ordination	
2004-2007	Establishment of monitoring system for ODS imports, uses and Introduction of import licensing system	All	Ensure compliance with Protocol	
2004-2006	Training of Customs Officers, Enactment of regulations and provision of incentives and penalties	All	To ensure compliance with Action Plan	107,000
2004-2007	Introduction of Inspection scheme for imported refrigerators	Refrigeration	To reduce consumption of CFCs	90,000
2004-2007	Improvement in servicing and maintenance of refrigeration equipment	Refrigeration	To reduce consumption of CFCs during servicing	
2004-2005	Training of refrigeration engineers and technicians	Refrigeration	Ensure improved servicing and maintenance practices	
2004-2006	Centralized Recovery and Recycling of CFC-12	Refrigeration	To ensure reduction in ODSs consumption.	309,400

Republic of Guinea Bissau
Country Programme (CP)
and Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP)

Executive Summary

General Information:

The Republic of Guinea Bissau is located in western Africa. It has a territory of 36,125 km² and population of 1,200,000 inhabitants (2003). The GNP per capita is estimated at US \$216 a year.

Guinea Bissau joined the Vienna Convention for the protection of the ozone layer and the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer on 12 November 2002. Because of a low level of ODS consumption (0.025 kg per capita/yr), Guinea Bissau is operating under article 5 of the Montreal Protocol. With financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund and technical assistance from UNEP/UNDP, the Government of Guinea Bissau has developed its Country Programme and its National Plan of ODS Phase-out (NPOP).

Country Programme:

The Country Programme of the Government of Guinea Bissau contains comprehensive data on ODS consumption in the country and sets a time-specific plan of action to phase-out ODS consumption. Under the Institutional Strengthening Project – a National Ozone Unit will be established in the country to coordinate the implementation of the CP and the RMP project. The NOU will be coordinating the ODS phase-out measures between the various governmental bodies responsible for trade, customs, industry, public health, etc. Under the legislative framework, the Government of the Guinea Bissau will develop and enforce a comprehensive ODS control legislation.

Guinea Bissau does not produce ODS. All ODS and the equipment operating on ODS is imported. In 2003, Guinea Bissau had a consumption of 29.7 ODP tonnes – or 0.025 kg per capita/year. The ODS are used mainly in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector. The analysis by substance shows that CFC-12 represents 86 % of the overall consumption.

Refrigerant Management Plan

Given that the major part of ODS is used in the refrigeration sector, the Government of Guinea Bissau has developed a Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP) which entails the following components:

1. Training for refrigeration technicians (US\$70,000). Under this component, training in good techniques in refrigeration will be provided to the local technicians;

2. Training for customs officers (US\$70,000). The customs officers will receive training in monitoring and control of ODS;
3. Technical assistance project in recovery and recycling of ODS (US\$282,900); and
4. Monitoring of the activities in the RMP (US\$20,000).

The two training components and the monitoring of the activities in the RMP will be implemented through UNEP, while the technical assistance component - through UNDP.

The total level of the funding of the proposed Country Programme and the RMP for Guinea Bissau amounts to US\$526,400.
